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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship after receiving it

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with Japanese newsmen after receiving them

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 24 the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Chuji Kuno, Member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party and Provisionary Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; and secretary of the delegation Tsunehiko Antaku, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and General Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; and members of the delegation—Hidekichi Hirose, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Noboru Yamazaki, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party and Vice-Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Keisuke Shioide, Member of the House of Councillors from the Komei Party and Permanent Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Shinkichi Ukeda, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Democratic Socialist Party and Permanent Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Kiichi Kangkawa, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Democratic Socialist Party; Zenmei Matsumoto, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Communist Party; Tsutomu Hoshino, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Communist Party and Permanent Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, Kazuhiko Nozue, Member of the House of Councillors from the Niin Club and Vice-Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Also present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Gyong Ryon, Yun Gi Bok and Kim Ung, its Vice-Chairmen.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Japanese Newsmen

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 24 the Japanese newsmen who were on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Mekumi Kusaka, a reporter of **Asahi Shimbun**; Nobuyuki Nara, a reporter of **Mainichi Shimbun**; Eishun Murakami, a reporter of **Yomiuri Shimbun**; Tsuyoshi Yamamoto, a reporter of **Sankei Shimbun**; Zuichi Obayashi, a reporter of **Chunichi Shimbun**; Kazuo Kato, a reporter of the Kyodo News Agency; Akio Mimura, a reporter of N.H.K.; Kazuhiko Sanka, a reporter of Japan Television; Michinosuke Kayaba, a reporter of Fuji Television; and Takashi Kobayashi, Pyongyang correspondent of **Akahata**, the central organ of the Japan Communist Party.

On hand there were Yun Gi Bok, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Song Gol, Director of the Korean Central News Agency, and home reporters.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, answered a number of questions put by Japanese newsmen.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to DPRK

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 28 Abdul Karim Mekki, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to our country, who paid a farewell visit prior to his return home at the recall of his country.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam was present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Newly-appointed Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Korea

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 20 Munier Ibrahim Hammoud, newly-appointed Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in our country, and his wife.

Present there was Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on the occasion of the New Year 1972 telegrams of greetings and cards from Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; and from **Mohsen Al Ainy**, Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, sent telegrams of greetings and New Year's cards to them.

✦**The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received New Year's cards from **central committees of the French Communist Party, the Austrian Communist Party, the Belgian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Australian Communist Party, the Communist Party of San Marino, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Communist Party of Israel, the Chilean Communist Party, the Malawi Communist Party** and the **Communist Party of Indonesia, the National Committee of the Liberation and Socialist Party of Morocco, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, the Guiding Committee of the Socialist Unity Party in West Berlin** and **the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria.**

The Central Committee of our Party sent New Year's cards to these parties.

✦**The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of greetings to the 35th Congress of **the Japan Socialist Party.**

Peace Proposal Advanced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Premier of the Cabinet of DPRK, Is an Important Proposal for Promoting Korea's Peaceful Reunification

Answers Given by Premier Kim Il Sung to Questions Raised by Newsmen of Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun" Widely Reported in Various Countries

Newspapers, news agencies and radios of various countries of the world including party and government organs of socialist countries are giving wide publicity to "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," the answers Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, gave to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** when he received them on January 10.

In China

The January 29 issue of the **Renmin Ribao**, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave frontpage prominence to an editorial under the block-letter title "An Important Proposal for Promoting Korea's Peaceful Reunification."

The editorial said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward on January 10, 1972, an important proposal for promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea in his answers to the questions raised by Japanese newsmen. He held that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and the south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea and that north-south political negotiations should be held to strengthen the contacts and ties between the north and the south and solve the question of Korea's reunification.

This proposal reflects the ardent aspiration of the 40 million Korean people and it is of weighty significance in attaining the peaceful reunification of Korea, relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula and defending peace in Asia.

The Chinese Government and people fully and resolutely support this proposal.

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JOINT STATEMENT

of Delegation of Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Delegation of Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship Released

A joint statement of the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship was made public in Pyongyang on January 25.

The joint statement was signed by Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and all the members of the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

It reads:

The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship with Chuji Kuno, Member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party and Provisionary Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, as its head and with Tsunehiko Antaku, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and General Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, as its secretary paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from January 18 to 25, 1972, at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

During its stay, the delegation looked around educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Kaesong and Panmunjom and attended a welcome meeting of Pyongyang citizens.

Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded warm hospitality by the Korean people. This is an expression of the warm sentiments of friendship cherished by the Korean people towards the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the forces of Japan hoping for Japan-Korea friendship.

Talks were held between the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship during the latter's sojourn.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and responsible functionaries of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there on the Japanese side were Chuji Kuno, Member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party and Provisionary Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, Tsunehiko Antaku, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and General Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and all other members of the delegation.

Useful views were exchanged at the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere on a number of questions for establishing friendly relations between Korea and Japan and for developing them.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries heard the explanation of the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and, considering that the formation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship is of great significance in normalizing the relations between Korea and Japan, said that it highly appreciates the activity of the league for expanding interchange in all fields of economy, culture, arts, sports, science and technology with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the promotion of friendly relations between Korea and Japan and the establishment of diplomatic relations, for ensuring the continuation of the repatriation service for Koreans in Japan and freedom of their travel to and from the homeland, defending all their democratic, national rights and life and actively supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship said that it expresses full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people who are striving to reunify the country independently on a democratic principle in a peaceful way without any outside interference and that, considering that the policy on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and the south and so forth, put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung on January 10 in his answers given to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** is an epochal step for promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea, it warmly welcomes the policy.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries pungently denounced the south Korean rulers for proclaiming a "state of emergency" on the pretext of the nonexistent "threat of southward aggression from the north," intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and kicking up a war racket and blocking the road of peaceful reunification in Korea.

The delegation also stressed that the south Korean rulers must put an immediate end to their act of deliberately coiling up tension in Korea and Asia, going against the trend of the present times.

It denounced the United States for opposing the peaceful reunification of Korea and strongly demanded the withdrawal of its troops from south Korea without delay.

The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship expressed deep regret over the propaganda about the "threat of southward aggression from the north" in south Korea and manifested its hope that independent, peaceful reunification will be realized at an early date free from all outside interference on the principle of national self-determination.

The two sides expressed the belief that it is in accord with the will and interests of the peoples of the two countries to remove the abnormal situation between Korea and Japan at the earliest date and unanimously recognized the necessity to conduct the travel of personages and economic and cultural exchange on the principles of reciprocity for the development of the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

The two sides stressed that the Japanese government should refrain itself from the act of hampering the peaceful reunification of Korea and interfering in the internal affairs and give up its unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two sides unanimously and emphatically confirmed that the discriminative treatment of Koreans in Japan, the forcing of the application for permanent residence upon them and the restriction of their democratic, national rights and freedom of travel to and from the homeland should be brought to an end and the freedom of action of Koreans in Japan be guaranteed in accordance with international law.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the Korean and Japanese peoples jointly make active efforts, good-neighbour relations will be formed and diplomatic relations established between the two countries.

The two sides confirmed in unison that the friendship visit of the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this time has made a great contribution to establishing the friendly relations between Korea and Japan and to expanding and developing them.

The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean people for their friendly hospitality accorded it during its stay in Korea.

The Leader Is Solicitous for Better Life of Co-op Farmers

Our village called Dokchon-ri is set in the foot of a mountain which accounts for 70 per cent of its total area. Before liberation the people here were very poor, as they lived on a few strips of dry fields along the valley.

But now the life of the village folks has changed beyond recognition. The plots of dry fields have been turned into paddy-plots, which are irrigated with water taken from the River Taedong-gang at the Kiyang pumping station, and farming is done with the help of machines. The steady increase of harvest and many-sided development of farming have brought the co-op farmers a bigger share both in grains and cash. Moreover, the cultural and welfare establishments have been built. All these make their life more affluent and civilized.

The same is true of other co-op farms.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution, set forth by the Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are now carried out successfully.

Consequently, the distinctions between the agricultural and industrial labour are being narrowed down and the conditions are being created for the farmers to work in the same way as the workers. The co-op farmers enjoy a life no worse than that of town dwellers, with the successful implementation of the task of eliminating the differences between rural and urban population in living conditions and those between the peasants and the workers in the living standards.

The mountains and rivers have changed and so has done the livelihood of our co-op farmers, who now lead a happy and worthy life. Little wonder that not a day passes without their talking about Premier Kim Il Sung's deep solicitude shown to them.

It happened on November 30, 1963.

The Premier visited our co-op farm when the sun was setting. He put us detailed questions to see how matters stood with the co-op farm—the number of its members, acreage of arable land and crop cultivation.

Looking up the houses which stood here and there on the hillside, he asked me how many houses had no electric lights yet.

Hearing my answer that there were some, the Premier turned to the cadres accompanying him and asked:

"The peasants work all the day in the fields and return home, tired. How happy will they feel, if they, back at home, can enjoy themselves listening to the radio in the electric-lit room?... Have you ever figured out how long wire would be needed to have electric lights installed in all their houses?"

I gave him a reply, and added that our co-op farmers felt no worries about the problems of food, clothing and housing, but their income in cash was smaller than that of other co-op farmers.

He said in an anxious tone that if things had turned that way, they must have been none too well off.

He then gazed for a while at the children playing about in the yard to see how they were clothed, and was lost in a deep thought.

"Let us discuss the economy of your co-op farm. I'll go back and send car to you. Come along with the Party cell chairmen and workteam leaders."

The Premier inquired into the details of our life and left our village.

On the morning of December 2, two days later, we rode on the car sent by the Premier and went to the office of the Party Central Committee. When we arrived there, we saw many cadres of the Party Central Committee and the central organs waiting for us to come.

Presently, the Premier came into the meeting room and started the meeting, saying that it was called to discuss the work of the Dokchon Co-operative Farm.

"Let me say first a few words about the work of the farm," said he. And he explained that its members were not yet better off than the farmers in the plains, though they had done farming pretty well.

"A few days ago I went there and noticed that all the kindergartners had underwears on, but no overcoats. They looked cold. Then I asked the reason to an assistant leader of the workteam. He answered that some children had no overcoats to wear. Their parents must be sad to see their sons and daughters keeping no overcoats on in cold winter..." said the Premier, and paused for a moment.

We were moved to tears, listening to the Premier's words full of affection, thinking that he, though busy himself directing all the state affairs, was showing such love even for the children of a co-op farm, the love deeper than that of their parents.

The Leader visits a peasant's home

The Premier talked with us for quite a long while and then indicated to us the basic direction and concrete ways for increasing income in cash as well as the grain production.

Referring to the need of enhancing living standard of the peasants up to that of the workers, the Premier urged that the state should undertake capital construction in the rural areas and supply farm implements at its own expenses, and help the peasants in every way.

He said:

"...Now that industry has developed, industry should actively support agriculture and towns help the countryside."

And he stressed the necessity to abolish agricultural tax in kind within two or three years, exempt the peasants from state loans and actively give the state assistance to them.

We could hardly repress our excitement, hearing the words of the Premier who showed the ways for improving the peasants' life and eliminating the differences between towns and the countryside, on the basis of his full understanding of the conditions of a co-op farm.

The Premier took immediate measures to improve the life of our co-op farmers, urging us to increase per-*chongbo* yield of rice and carry on the side-line production better, and said that two lorries would be given to our co-op farm as gifts and the electric lights be installed by the state.

He then added that winter clothes must be issued free of charge to the co-op farmers as well as to the children of nurseries and kindergartens and all students in co-op farms.

We attendants of the meeting felt really great emotions, and greater was the joy of our co-op farmers who heard that news.

Out of sheer desire to live up to the warm love and care of the Leader and remain single-heartedly loyal to him, we buckled down as one to the work for increasing the per-*chongbo* yield of rice and developing our farming in a many-sided way as was instructed by the Leader.

One day two lorries—the gifts from the Premier—drove into our farm, heavily loaded with bulky packages.

Having received the gifts, all the villagers were in a festive mood. I still remember that the nursery children, kindergartners, students and co-op farmers were all moved to tears, each carrying in his arms the clothes sent by the Premier.

It was not only our co-op farm that received such warm solicitude of the Premier.

That winter all children in the countryside were supplied by the state with winter clothes, overcoats, ear-flopped fur caps, scarves and mittens.

As early as the 1930's when he unfolded the arduous, anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Premier mapped out a far-reaching plan to solve the rural question and put his heart and soul into the work for its solution. In February 1964 he made public the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" on the basis of a wealth of experience he had accumulated in the course of building an advanced socialist countryside in the liberated homeland. In the theses he clarified the principles and ways of the solution of the socialist rural question, and paved the broad avenue for further development of agriculture.

While studying the theses, I realized anew the lofty aim of the Leader, who had come down to our out-of-the-way village to probe into the rural problems of our country when he was putting the finishing touch to the great programme for the socialist rural construction.

In the wake of the announcement of the theses, the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a law providing that the system of agricultural tax in kind be abolished completely by 1966.

We peasants gathered in a bumper crop every year and our life improved rapidly under the rays of the theses.

I'm not going to relate the happiness of our peasants here any more but what happened in November 1964.

In that year, conducting an energetic campaign to carry out the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth in the theses, we did farming well and reaped a good harvest. It was at such a time that the Leader came to the neighbour village. He called us to him and asked how matters stood with our co-op farm. When he was informed that we produced 300 kilogramme more grain per *chongbo* and markedly increased income in cash, he praised us with an air of satisfaction, saying: "I am very glad that you have gathered a bumper crop."

When I told him that we had the electric lights and loud speakers installed in all our houses and our farmers felt happy, he looked round all of us and said with pleasure: "Well done, you see? What a good thing it is that all the peasants have come to enjoy a cultured life, listening to the through-wire radio in the electric-lit room!"

When the Premier saw a few children inadequately clothed a year ago, his face clouded. When he saw our life improved now, his face lighted up with a greater pleasure than that of us farmers. Never shall I forget his face brightening with a happy smile at that moment.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great, tender-hearted fatherly Leader, has devoted his all to the revolutionary cause for the sake of the people and shown warm affection for them. Really happy are we peasants who live under his leadership!

Now we farmers in the village of Dokchon are unfolding a vigorous labour campaign to reap a bumper harvest this year, too, by thoroughly carrying out the instructions given by the Leader to the domain of agriculture at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, following the banner of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Chang Yong Tae
Dokchon Co-operative Farm, Taedong county

Guiding Compass for Improving Method and Style of Work of Functionaries of State Power Organs

On the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Historic Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG:
"The Tasks and Role of the Local Organs of Power at the Present Stage"

The entire working people now greet the 20th anniversary of the historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "The Tasks and Role of the Local Organs of Power at the Present Stage" under the circumstances where the whole country is thrilling with the militant grit and creative enthusiasm of the people struggling to carry out ahead of schedule the first two-year tasks of the Six-Year Plan by April 15, the 60th birthday of the Leader, the day of the greatest jubilee of our nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, delivered the speech at a joint meeting of the people's committee chairmen and leading Party functionaries of provinces, cities and counties on February 1, 1952.

It was the time when the Fatherland Liberation War was going on and the whole country was engulfed in flames of fierce battles.

This historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was an immortal speech of tremendous significance in our struggle to oppose bureaucracy, decisively improve the method and style of work of the functionaries and enhance in every way the functions and role of the power organs so as to rally the broad masses closer around the Party and to win the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the units of the Korean People's Army dealt sledge-hammer blows at the enemy and completely frustrated his desperate offensive by actively waging position defense battles. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from drawing a lesson from the setback they had suffered, made preparations for another military adventure reinforcing their armed forces behind the scene of the armistice talks. The war thus dragged on.

Under such circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, called the joint meeting of the people's committee chairmen and leading Party functionaries of provinces, cities and counties.

At the meeting he made clear first the characteristic features of the people's power organs and clarified their tasks at the present stage, saying:

"Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard of the working masses, our people's power sets it as its basic task at the present stage to rally around itself the working class and all other sections of the people, and all the patriotic democratic forces at home under the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and thereby wage a nation-wide struggle against the reactionary Syngman Rheelites representing the traitors to the nation, pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. elements, comprador capitalists and landlords and foreign aggressors, the heinous enemies of the Korean people, and to strive for the complete independence of Korea and the democratic development of the country, for the building of an independent national economy and the improvement of the people's living standard." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. 1, p. 334.)

To reclarify the character and basic tasks of the people's power in the trying days of war decisive of the destiny of the country was very important in making its functionaries understand the import of strengthening of the blood ties with the masses of the people which are the source of its might and a decisive guarantee for the victory in the war and in helping them to keep closer ties with the people and enhance in every way its functions and role so as to organize and mobilize all forces into the struggle for victory in the war.

In the speech the Leader made a scientific elucidation of the character of the Fatherland Liberation War and its victorious prospect and advanced the programmatic task of consolidating the people's power for the final victory of the war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to win victory we must muster up all the internal forces better, perform all work more properly and further consolidate the people's committees, our people's power organs.

"What should our organs of people's power do in order that we can win a long-drawn-out fight against the enemy?

"The organs of people's power should further enhance their role, mobilize all forces for victory in the war by maintaining closer ties with the people and rallying them around the power more firmly, and heighten their political consciousness so that they may display activity in all work." (Ibid., p. 340.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set it as the first and foremost task to combat the ideological survivals of Japanese imperialism, the outdated ideological vestiges of feudalism and the bureaucratic style of work, their manifestation, in order to strengthen the people's power.

Bureaucracy is an anti-popular method of rule adopted by the exploiting classes to repress and exploit the overwhelming majority of the masses under the feudal and capitalist systems. Therefore, bureaucracy, a product of the exploiter society, is impermissible on any account under our system where the people have become master of the country and exercise the power.

But, that time, oblivious of the fact that they were the representatives of the people elected from among them and were the servants of the people, some functionaries of the people's power organs made a show of their authority like the officials who served Japanese imperialist rule; they roared at the people, started using niminy-piminy words and behaved themselves in an arrogant manner.

The bureaucratic style of work of those functionaries resulted in impairing the dignity of the Party and the people's power which was attained among the masses, divorcing them from the Party, paralysing their creativeness and activity, distorting the Party policies and hampering their correct execution. Therefore, unless bureaucracy was rooted out decisively, we could not consolidate the Party and the people's power, nor could we successfully organize and mobilize the broad masses of the people in the struggle for victory in the war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, fully exposed and criticized such bureaucratic style of work which did a serious harm to our revolutionary cause. At the same time, he taught that in order to rally the broad masses of the people close around the Party and properly organize and mobilize them in the struggle for a victorious war, the cadres and the Party members must firmly equip themselves with the revolutionary mass viewpoint, first of all, and must adopt the popular method and style of work by which they rely on the people at all times, pay regard to their interests, persuade and educate them and learn from them open-mindedly.

He stressed the need to bring the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play and unfold the drive for war-time increased production and economization among the masses of people so as to smoothly meet the demands of the front and the rear under the difficult conditions where the war dragged on due to the U.S. imperialists' scheme, and he clarified the economic tasks of the people's committees at all levels.

In the speech Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said emphatically that the functionaries of the people's power organs should decisively improve their organizing and administrative work. He exhorted the leading functionaries to deeply study the work and organize and direct it in a planned way in order to carry out the tasks with a high sense of responsibility, and to deal with all work not on their authority but on the principle of collective guidance, so that the largest possible number of people could display their creativity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the functionaries of the people's committees should strive to raise their political and theoretical level if they wanted to bring the Party policies home to the masses and become the workers faithful to the Party and the people.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, served as a programmatic line for consolidating the people's power and enhancing its functions and role.

In the speech he elucidated in an all-round way a series of problems of principle for the building of a people's power, such as the character of the people's power, the ways of enhancing its functions and role.

This made it possible to quickly reinforce and develop our people's government and improve its functions and role in every way to meet the requirements of the victorious war.

His speech was of great significance in bringing the functionaries of the Party and power organs to establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint and popular style of work and follow steadfastly the mass line of the Party.

Guided by the historic speech of the Leader, the whole Party campaigned to improve its work and the work of the people's power. As a result, broader sections of the masses were rallied closer around the Party, and their creativity and patriotic enthusiasm ran higher and the organs of the people's power could organize and mobilize them more forcefully in the struggle for the victory in the war.

The speech was of great significance also in developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the building of the people's power.

In the speech Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, made a thorough definition of the people's power and showed the principled ways of following up the mass line.

In this way he enriched still more the Marxist-Leninist theory on the building of the people's power.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, our people's power improved the method and style of work to meet the demands of the development of the revolution and steadily maintained closer ties with the masses of the people and thus kept enhancing its functions and role and scored great victories in the revolution and construction.

At present the people's committees of all levels are performing their functions and role to the fullest extent as an all-embracing transmission belt linking the Party with the masses, as the executor of the policies and lines of our Party and as the master in charge of the people's life and are making the broad working people take active part in the state affairs.

The historic speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the most difficult time of the Fatherland Liberation War, will shine for ever as a monumental speech that adds lustre to the history of the struggle of the Korean people, who have raced at an unprecedented speed through the storm and stress.

Korean Students Committee Issues Statement

Denouncing Fascist Repression of South Korean Students by Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The Korean Students Committee issued a statement on January 26 denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are plotting to impose illegal penalties upon the south Korean students whom they had arrested on charges of "involvement" in a so-called students spy ring case and committing barbaric outrages against a group of progressive students of Japan who went to south Korea with a written protest against this.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, faithful dogs of the U.S. imperialists, committed the base and outrageous barbarity of confiscating the written protest signed by more than 14,000 Japanese students and personages of all circles from the group of progressive Japanese students, the statement says:

This is an open challenge to the broad public opinion at home and abroad demanding an immediate end to the sanguinary fascist repression of the south Korean students and people and unconditional release of the arrested students; and it is a crude violation of justice and truth.

When the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were resorting to shameless rampage to prolong their military fascist dictatorship and realise their long-term "office" through fraudulent "election" held in April last year, they ran up against a massive struggle of the south Korean students and people who rose up against it under the uplifted banner against imperialism and fascism and for democracy, and rigged up the so-called students spy ring case, a political ruse which was invented with the heinous aim of justifying the brutal repression of these students and people and threatening them and forcing them to step back from the struggle.

They arrested and imprisoned a large number of students including a certain So, student of the Seoul University, and civilians of various circles, associating them with this "case" and put them to brutal tortures beyond description, cutting off their noses and ears and burning their faces with hydrochloric acid. They then dragged them out to the murderous court and "sentenced" them to "death" and "heavy penalties" on faked-up charges.

It is the same old practice of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fabricate such a "case" and wield the dagger whenever their reactionary rule faces a crisis.

Enumerating facts proving this, the statement points out: Now that the proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, recently have been rapidly disseminated among the south Korean people and their tendency toward peaceful reunification have grown higher, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, thrown into a state of total discomfiture, proclaimed the so-called state of national emergency under the preposterous pretext of "threat of southward aggression."

It continues:

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said:

"Though they are trying to find a way out of the blind alley by means of proclaiming the so-called state of emergency and starting a new fascist tyranny, this is no more than the death-bed struggle of the doomed."

Whatever fascist repression and war clamour the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique may resort to, they can never halt the struggle of the south Korean students and people against the puppets and fascism and for democracy, nor can they bar their grand march for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must unconditionally renounce their fascist tyranny and war racket and immediately release the arrested students.

The statement expresses the firm belief that the Japanese youths and students, the progressive youths and students and people in all countries of the world and the youth and student organisations in different countries loving justice and truth and fighting for peace, democracy and social progress, will raise the voice denouncing the monstrous fascist suppression and barbarous murder of south Korean students and people by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and actively struggle for the release of the detained south Korean students and people.

Vigorous Labour Struggle Afoot for Fulfilling Two-Year Assignments of Six-Year Plan before April 15

Two-Year Assignments of Six-Year Plan Fulfilled in Succession

Upholding the grand programme advanced by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, all the working people of our country are now unfolding a vigorous labour struggle to fulfil their two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 this year, the 60th birthday of the Leader—the most auspicious day of our nation.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"We should wage a vigorous struggle in all fields of the national economy to carry out ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth by the Party Congress."

In order to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Leader, our working people, upholding his teaching, have launched a collective technical innovation drive for mechanizing and automating production processes, actively introducing advanced working methods and increasing productivity, thereby fulfilling their two-year quotas of the Six-Year Plan in succession.

On January 8 the workers of the Pyongyang Women's Clothes Factory made an innovation by carrying out their two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan at 116.4 per cent on all indices.

They reduced by half the time needed for making a suit of clothes by making new devices for specialization and flow lines and, at the same time, markedly increased the output of first class articles. Especially, in the production of Korean clothes, they raised productivity two or three times by applying advanced working methods.

To carry through the Leader's teaching on economization and increased production, they tended their machines carefully and employed advanced cutting methods and made 1,000 suits more of dress.

The Songyo Foodstuff Processing Factory, the Chunghwa Honoured Wounded Soldiers' Factory and many other factories also topped in January their two-year quotas of the Six-Year Plan.

Not resting on their laurels the workers of these factories continue to dash ahead at the speed of Chollima for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Workers of Pyongyang Women's Clothes Factory who fulfilled the two-year tasks of the Six-Year Plan make continuous innovations in production

Plans for January Fulfilled ahead of Schedule

Entering this year, the second year of the Six-Year Plan, all the working people of our country are effecting innovations by fulfilling their plans for January ahead of the set time to carry out the militant task set forth by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his New Year address.

The Red workers of the Chollima Kangnok Mine with the title of Laurel Guards who had been unfolding a collective innovation drive from the beginning of the year splendidly overfulfilled as of January 22 their iron-ore production plan for January, which is much greater than that of last year.

Well aware that the production of more iron ore makes much for strengthening the country's economy and defence power and is the way to express their undivided fidelity to the Leader, the tunnelling workers of the mine realized the comprehensive mechanization of the work at the face and widely introduced new tunnelling methods, thereby exceeding their daily plan more than two or three times.

The hewers exceeded their daily plan 1.5-2 times by applying advanced hewing methods. This enabled this mine to carry out its plan for January ahead of schedule.

Many other factories and enterprises including the Ryongmun Colliery, the Ilgon Mine and the Singye Meat and Fish Processing Factory also fulfilled their plans for January ahead of the set time.

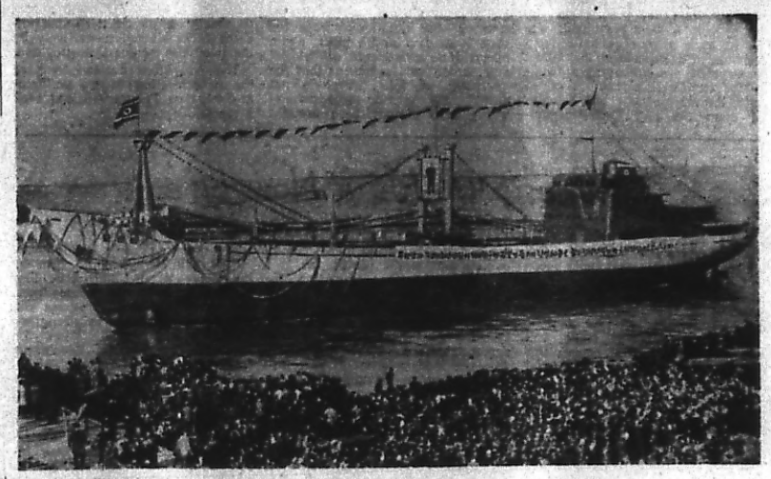
All the working people of our country are now making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance to fulfil ahead of schedule their daily and monthly plans and carry out their two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 this year.

5,000-ton Refrigerator-Transport Built

Under the grand circumstances in which all the working people of our country are working miracles and making innovations to fulfil their two-year tasks of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 this year, the Chongjin Shipyard located in the northern extremity of our country built a 5,000-ton refrigerator-transport "Moranbong" and launched her on January 27.

The workers of this shipyard who had launched many large dredgers, trawlers, refrigerator-transports and passenger boats in recent years, successfully built this new refrigerator-transport in only 60 days with their own technique, equipment and domestic materials.

Upholding the teaching of the Leader on building more large-size vessels including 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports, freighters and processing mother-ships and freighters of 10,000-ton class and up in the Six-Year Plan, the shipbuilding workers here are now bracing themselves up to build bigger ships in greater quantities.



5,000-ton refrigerator-transport "Moranbong" built by the workers of Chongjin Shipyard

Agreement for Promotion of Trade between DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade and Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and Japan-Korea Trade Assoc. Signed

An agreement for promotion of trade between the Committee for Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party to the agreement, and the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Trade Association, the other party to the agreement, was signed in Pyongyang on January 23.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were Kim Gyong Ryon, Yun Gi Bok and Kim Ung, Vice-Chairmen of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Guk Hun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee; Kim Yun Son, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade; and other personages concerned.

Present there from the Japanese side were all the members of the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuji Kuno, Member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party and Provisionary Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; and Sadao Murakami, Managing Director of the Japan-Korea Trade Association.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade by its Vice-Chairman Kim Sok Jin and on behalf of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship by head of its delegation Chuji Kuno and all the members of the delegation and on behalf of the Japan-Korea Trade Association by its Managing Director Sadao Murakami.

Under the agreement our country will export to Japan various machine tools, pig iron, alloy steels, magnesia clinker, magnetite, various ores, fishery goods, various kinds of foodstuff and other goods and Japan will export to our country various equipment for plants, automobiles, steels, bearings, chemical goods, various kinds of fabrics and other goods.

The agreement also calls for holding of trade exhibitions, visits of trade delegations and technicians between the two countries and a number of other matters and envisages a sharp increase in trade volumes between the two countries in future.

"The Industrialization in Korea Has Been Done Faster and Better Than in Any Other Countries of the World"

Foreign Visitors to Our Country Say

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people fulfilled the task of industrialization in a short period of only 14 years, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and pushing aside the heaps of cinders after the war, and thus built up a mighty socialist industrial state. Many foreign friends who visit our country express their great admiration for this. Given below are some of their impressions.

At the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, Niyi Oniororo, head of a delegation from Nigeria, said:

"The industrialization in Korea has been done faster and better than in any other countries of the world.

"This is a fruit of the *Juche* idea.

"Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, Korea has done really a great thing in a brief span of time. This affords an example to newly-independent states."

After inspecting the Chollima Kangson Steel Works, Andrew Stapp, who had come from the Central Committee of the American Servicemen's Union, remarked:

"I am quite moved to hear that under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the workers of this steel works waged a heroic struggle and rebuilt their works, which had been seriously destroyed by the brutal bombings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, into a modern, large-scale metallurgical works in a short period, and not simply into its original state."

Michel Petit, head of the delegation of the Young Communist League of Canada, also visited the steel works. Here is what he said:

"This steel works in Kangson is where the Chollima speed was created for the first time under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Now that this speed is maintained everywhere in Korea, she has enriched her wealth and expanded the production of daily necessities at a high rate never known in any other countries of the world.

"The Korean people dashed forward in the spirit of Chollima and raised the industrial production up to a high level, which has turned their country into a developed industrial state."

After his visit to the Kiyang Tractor Factory, Ecuyer Rene, representative of the Free Youth of Switzerland, expressed his impressions with these words:

"The Korean people reconstructed in a brief space of time their industry and agriculture which had been devastated during the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, built up a strong socialist industrial state which is self-sufficient in everything and newly erected wonderful modern cities and towns here and there.

"Korea has wrought thousands of, nay, millions of miracles and *is* working fresh miracles day after day.

"The creation of miracles in Korea and her conversion into a powerful socialist industrial state owe to the sagacious leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great organizer of the Korean revolution and strategist in the revolution, and to the indomitable struggle the Korean people waged upholding his teachings."

Wafic Tibi, representative of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas and Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon, remarked after his inspection of the tractor factory:

"Korea advances with a great, assured prospect.

"What impressed me deeply during my visit to this factory is that it topped its production targets. Not only that. While looking around this factory, I realized that Korea has become a good industrial state under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

"This supplies a model for other countries. Only when they attain economic independence upholding the *Juche* idea, can they consolidate political independence."

Ahmed Abdel Khalim Muhammed, head of the delegation of the Ministry for Youth, Sports and Public Affairs of the Sudan, who had toured the district of the Kiyang Irrigation System, wrote his impressions as follows:

"The great struggle the Korean people have waged for the development of agriculture in their country under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung baffles our imagination.

"With the establishment of the irrigation system, all hills and fields have been turned into orchards, into rice and non-rice fields, into vegetable fields. All the fields of the co-operative farms in Korea have become so fertile that they can supply a greater amount of grain to the people.

"These successes gained in irrigation clearly substantiate the sagacity of leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who always shows great interest in the rural question and plans to reduce the distinctions between town and country and bring the peasants a more opulent life. The achievements are also an ample proof of the great power of the Korean people."

A delegation of the Federation of Communist Youth of Italy made the following entry into the visitors' book at the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition:

"Korea has attained in a brief period the level of economic development which would take capitalist countries a whole century or more at immeasurable sacrifices to the people.

"We believe that under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people will achieve all their purposes with such a great power."

(Continued from Page 1)

The editorial noted:

The peace proposal advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung this time fully laid bare the falsehoods and pretexts invented by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demonstrated once again to the world people the sincere desire and solemn and just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on making efforts to remove tension from the Korean peninsula and realize the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Other newspapers of China also prominently reprinted on their front pages this editorial of **Renmin Ribao.**

Detailed gists of the answers were also reported by Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking on January 18 and by **Jiefangjun Bao** and **Kwangming Ribao** and many other papers on January 20.

In Soviet Union

The Soviet paper **Pravda** introduced the contents of the answers of Premier Kim Il Sung and another Soviet paper **Izvestia** printed a commentary supporting his answers.

Pravda pointed out that dwelling upon the question of Korea's reunification Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the question of national reunification should be solved not by the interference of outside forces but by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, not by means of war but in a peaceful way. And the paper quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

In conclusion the paper said:

It is pointed out in the answers that many problems arise in reunifying the country, but all of them can be satisfactorily solved only through political negotiations between the north and the south.

Earlier, on January 17, the news agency of the Soviet Union TASS introduced the contents of the answers.

In Romania

The January 16 issue of the Romanian paper **Scanteia** conveyed a long gist of the answers.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the just and fair proposal for Korea's independent peaceful reunification, the paper quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung:

"We call for north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and south...

"We are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon. Now the south Korean authorities are talking this or that without having a meeting. It is not an attitude for solving the question of reunification peacefully to reject negotiations talking about 'peaceful reunification' only in words."

The paper noted that Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"We always keep our door opened to anyone for negotiations and contacts between the north and the south."**

In Mongolia, Democratic Germany and Bulgaria

Introducing the contents of the answers, the January 19 issue of the Mongolian paper **Unen** reported with particular emphasis the part in which Premier Kim Il Sung referred to the question of Korea's reunification.

On January 18 the news agency of the German Democratic Republic ADN reported the answers.

It is pointed out in the answers that many pending problems concerning Korea's reunification can be solved satisfactorily only through political negotiations between the north and south, ADN said.

Meanwhile, the January 15 issue of the German paper **Berliner Zeitung** also introduced the contents of the answers under the heading: "Reasonable Proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Peaceful Settlement."

The January 15 issue of the Bulgarian paper **Rabotnichesko Delo** printed the answers. The paper stressed that Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the invariable stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of national reunification.

In Japan

As soon as the answers of Premier Kim Il Sung were made public, **Yomiuri Shimbun** and many other Japanese publications widely made up special editions carrying the portrait of the Leader. This evoked widespread repercussions among broad sections of the Japanese people. Following this, the January 18 issue of **Akahata** carried an article concerning the answers under the headline: "Let Us Replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a Peace Agreement, A Noteworthy Proposal Advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung."

The paper stressed that the appeal for the conclusion of a peace agreement fully exposed the deceptive nature of the pretext of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are intensifying their fascist rule, clamouring about the non-existent "threat of southward aggression." It said that the appeal made by Premier Kim Il Sung this time will not only greatly inspire the south Korean people but also exert deep influence on the south Korean political circles.

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Many other newspapers, news agencies and radios of various countries of the world are also introducing the contents of his answers.

The January 12 issue of the Algerian paper **La Republique** conveyed a gist of the answers, respectfully carrying the portrait of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Burmese papers **Rokta Pitu Nesing, Tsemong** and **Botataun** and India's leading papers and radios and the U.S. paper **New York Times** also introduced the contents of the answers.

A recent issue of the Yugoslav paper **Borba** reported the contents of the answers.

Meanwhile, Reuters, AFP, UPI, AP and other news agencies of many capitalist countries reported the contents of the answers again and again.

At 327th MAC Meeting

Our Side Exposes and Denounces Criminal Acts of Enemies to Provoke a New Aggressive War in Korea

The 327th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on January 26 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the facts that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had recently committed the grave acts of military provocation against our side in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, and called it to account.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrated on over 30 occasions criminal acts of firing shells and bullets at our side, from January 1 to January 22 and illegally introduced many times 57 mm. recoilless guns into the Demilitarized Zone.

They perpetrated another hostile acts by infiltrating the armed spy into the area of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Chukdong in the central sector of the front on January 20. The spy surrendered to our side when he found it difficult to escape, detected by the soldiers of our People's Army.

Earlier, on January 18 they sent the armed spy into the area of our side in the western sector of the front, but he was shot dead by our People's Armymen.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed grave military provocations by infiltrating deep into the air space of the northern half of the Republic the Japan-based high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" on January 16 and large-size military aircraft on January 11 and 14, in an attempt to conduct espionage and hostilities.

The Senior Member of our side pointed out:

The reckless provocative acts which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ceaselessly perpetrating against our side timing with their frantic war racket following the proclamation of a "state of emergency" patently show how hellbent they are on their manoeuvres to aggravate tension in Korea and ignite a new war of aggression.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side punish the ringleaders of all these military provocations opposing our side and the criminals involved and take responsible measures against the recurrence of similar hostile acts.

But, saying that it would try to "inquire" into the cases, the enemy side attempted to cover up its crimes.

The Senior Member of our side flatly slashed its attempt.

He also scathingly condemned the enemy side for having deliberately delayed the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission proposed by our side and called it to account.

Further, he castigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, referring to the fact that they rigged up all sorts of fascist evil laws, intensified the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and mobilized all units of its first field army to stage a large-scale war exercise along the Military Demarcation Line after proclaiming the "state of emergency" under the preposterous pretext of the non-existent "threat of southward aggression."

He also pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges perpetrated the criminal acts against the northern half of the Republic on over 2,470 occasions from December 6 last year when the "state of emergency" was proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique up to now.

The sinister aim of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are kicking up war racket in south Korea and committing with increasing frequency military provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic is to unleash a new aggressive war by accelerating war preparations, strengthening the military fascist dictatorship, checking the growing tendency towards the peaceful reunification and struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea and aggravating the situation under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north," he said, and continued:

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should not consider as an expression of weakness the patient efforts of our people for converting the armistice in Korea into a durable peace, removing the danger of war and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side, solemnly warned that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should face the reality squarely and not run amuck.

16th Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korea Red Cross Organizations Held

The 16th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korea Red Cross organizations was held at Panmunjom on January 28.

The meeting discussed the question concerning the agenda of the full-dress talks, the main point being the question of free visit between the families and relatives living separated in the north and the south, on which no agreement has yet been reached, though there have been 11 meetings on this issue.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, pointed out at the meeting:

The course of the repeated discussions shows that the agenda of the full-dress talks suggested by our side is a most reasonable one set in such a way as to actively alleviate the sufferings the fellow countrymen are undergoing owing to the territorial partition, viz. to fulfil the most urgent task devolved upon the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south, and to firmly lay a groundwork for the peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest task of our nation.

Saying that our side was right when it included in the agenda particularly the question of free visit between the scattered families and relatives, he stressed:

The free travel between the north and the south will not only help quickly and widely lessen their sufferings but also create a good atmosphere of understanding and trust, starting the interflow of the frozen sentiments between the north and the south.

The south Korean side, which has clung to the delaying-tactics, showing no sincerity in the discussion of the questions from the very first day of the talks, again repeated its arguments of "stage" and "order" and argument that the "purpose of free travel is not clear," the ulterior purposes of which have already been brought to light, and let out a whole string of a new incoherent "argument" which stood to no reason, thus hampering the progress of the talks.

It is a responsible stand to be taken by the delegates of both sides to study and advance a new reasonable proposal when views of the two sides are opposed to each other and there is no progress, the head of our delegation noted.

He urged the south Korean side to study and put forward a new proposal on the agenda of the full-dress talks and solemnly declared that our side is ready to study other reasonable proposal.

The two sides agreed upon discussing at the next meeting new proposals on the agenda of the full-dress talks studied respectively by the two sides as our side proposed.

The two sides decided to have the next meeting of the preliminary talks on February 3 and took a recess.

Immortal Is the Spirit of the Second Havana Declaration

The Second Havana Declaration adopted at the Second Cuban National People's Conference held on February 4, 1962 is a historical declaration which foretold the end of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over Latin America and a revolutionary banner for the liberation of Latin America.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its publication the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the heroic Cuban people and the courageous Latin-American peoples.

The developments which have taken place in the revolutionary Cuba and Latin America since the publication of the Second Havana Declaration bear an eloquent testimony to the justness and vitality of the declaration.

The Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the revolutionary government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their respected and beloved Leader, have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, courageously smashing the ceaseless aggressive and provocative manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists.

Greatly inspired by the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution and the spirit of the Second Havana Declaration the Chilean people are energetically struggling for consolidating national independence and making social progress and the peoples of Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina and many other countries in Latin America are rising up in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S., dictatorial regimes.

Latin America, which was said to be a "quiet backyard" for the U.S. imperialists, has now become an active volcano of shaking their colonial ruling system and a battle field where their life line is cut off.

Frightened at the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle of the Latin-American peoples and their tendency toward independence and against imperialism, the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent for their machinations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"The U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. dictatorships in Latin America extensively set up various repressive apparatuses including the army and police and suppress all forms of revolutionary advance of the people in a most brutal way." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 257.)

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying all kinds of aggressive provocations against the Republic of Cuba and egging on the pro-U.S. fascist dictatorships in Latin America to repress with bayonets the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle of the peoples, in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule there.

They cunningly interfere in the internal affairs of the Latin-American countries in a gross violation of their national dignity.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the U.S. imperialists stifle the Cuban revolution or put down the struggle of the Latin-American peoples.

The Korean people give an active support to the just struggle of the Cuban people who are successfully building socialism under the difficult conditions, directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, in the Western Hemisphere and to the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples for the freedom and liberation of their countries.

The revolutionary struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the peoples in Asia and Africa, are united into one stream which will carry imperialism to the grave.

U.S. imperialism is trying their hardest to wriggle out of the decline it suffers, but it will be surely defeated by the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Victory alone is stored for the Cuban people and the Latin-American peoples who are advancing with the spirit of the Second Havana Declaration.

Nigeria Builds a New Life

Nigeria is a country having rich underground resources and fertile soil. However, owing to the vicious colonial plunder of the British imperialists, she had to undergo untold sufferings for a century.

The Nigerian people, being well aware of the nature of imperialism through their experiences of colonial slavery life, waged a powerful struggle and attained independence in 1960 casting off the yoke of colonialism, and embarked upon the road for the independent development of the country and the creation of a new life.

After independence the industrious Nigerian people nationalized the industrial enterprises owned by the foreign imperialist monopolists and deprived them of their concessions, and remarkably developed oil, power, textile and leather industries. At the same time, they have greatly increased the production of palm, cocoa and peanut. They have made a great success in education, culture and public health, too.

They are now waging a strenuous struggle to fulfil the secohd national development plan (1970-1974).

All the successes they have attained since independence amply demonstrate their efforts to consolidate the independence of the country and develop the national economy independently opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The government and people of Nigeria support the African peoples in their struggle for national liberation and express solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world struggling for justice and progress.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes of the Nigerian people as over their own and fully support their struggle against colonialism and racism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and endeavour untiringly to strengthen solidarity with them." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 169.)

The Korean people value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Nigerian people, which is strengthening with each passing day under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial common struggle.

The Korean people are convinced that the Nigerian people will score a greater success in the struggle for the creation of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Vicious Scheme of U.S. Imperialists to Continue Aggression on Viet Nam and Indochina

Nixon, boss of U.S. imperialism, made on January 25 a television speech to announce the "foreign policy statement" on Viet Nam in which the "8-point proposal" was put forward.

The statement was full of words of hypocrisy, deception, political artifice and blackmail. In the statement Nixon again revealed the aggressive aim of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam and Indochina.

In the "8-point proposal" allegedly for ending the aggressive war in Viet Nam through "negotiation," Nixon made no clear promise to withdraw all the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from Viet Nam. This patently shows that the U.S. imperialists are, in fact, unwilling to commit themselves to pull back their aggression troops, the prerequisite to an end to the war, though they are loud-mouthed about it.

The "ceasefire" cried for by Nixon envisages no guarantee for a stop to the military operations of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and Indochina and their acts of military aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but, on the contrary, is designed to strangulate the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples for their national liberation, which pertains to their inviolable right. Moreover, Nixon was outspoken as to the intention of the U.S. imperialists to protect and back the South Vietnamese puppet clique by force of arms to the end.

To attain this criminal aim, in his "8-point proposal" Nixon came out with a vicious plan for holding in South Viet Nam "elections" resorting to bloody suppression through which "winning" of the puppet clique will be cooked up.

As facts clearly show, the U.S. imperialists' "foreign policy statement" on Viet Nam is not "a plan for peace which can bring to an end the war in Viet Nam" but a nefarious plan of aggression and war for keeping and expanding their rule in South Viet Nam and Indochina under the cloak of "peace."

With the noisy talk about "peace" in Viet Nam the Nixon clique try to avoid the world public denunciation, calm down the resisting people in the United States and clear off the increasing antagonisms within the U.S. ruling circles to lay a political foothold for the presidential elections, and foolishly attempt to extricate themselves even a little from the passive position in the question of their aggression and war in Viet Nam.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out as follows:

"U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace'."

Under the cloak of "peace" the U.S. imperialists plan to persist in their acts of aggression and war in Indochina by clinging tighter to the policy of making Vietnamese fight Vietnamese and making Indochinese fight each other under the slogan of "Vietnamization."

The Sato clique enthusiastically "welcomed" Nixon's aggressive statement this time, too. This reveals again with added clarity the ugly colour of the Japanese militarists, a faithful tool of the U.S. imperialists in Asian aggression, and the crafty nature of them who have embarked upon reaggression in Asia in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

With nothing can the Nixon clique break the firm determination of the three Indochinese peoples to fight to the end in close unity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, till the accomplishment of the just cause of liberation.

The tighter the U.S. imperialists stick to the acts of aggression and war against the Indochinese and other Asian peoples, the heavier is the blow dealt at them by the peoples in this region and the faster they approach their doom.

Li Wun Se

Tanzania Advancing under the Banner of "Arusha Declaration"

February 5 this year is marked as the fifth anniversary of the publication of the "Arusha Declaration" which provides for the contents and direction of the state building in Tanzania.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Tanzanian people.

Since the publication of the "Arusha Declaration," the Tanzanian people under the leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere have achieved great successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building an independent, self-sustaining Tanzania by their own efforts.

The Tanzanian people nationalized many banks, insurance companies and factories owned by foreign monopoly capitalists and erected a large number of factories and enterprises on their own.

In agriculture, the colonial lopsidedness was wiped out and diversified farming was introduced; now agricultural production grows every year.

Progress has also been made in the fields of education, culture and public health and the national defence power has also been strengthened rapidly.

The U.S.-led imperialists who regard Tanzania marching forward vigorously under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence as a thorn in their flesh persist in their subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres against the Tanzanian government and people and hatch vicious schemes to overthrow the government of Tanzania and they egg the Portuguese colonialists on to armed aggression against Tanzania.

With no amount of crafty, insidious machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges head off the struggle of the Tanzanian people for the building of a new society.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over all the successes the Tanzanian people have attained through all sorts of difficulties and trials and extend full support and firm solidarity to their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., anti-colonialist struggle.

The Tanzanian government and people highly appreciate the successes our people have scored in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people. They also extend firm support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

This greatly inspires our people in their struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people will always stand firmly by the Tanzanian people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independent development of their countries, and will remain their reliable friends." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 174.)

The Korean people are happy to have the valorous Tanzanian people as their friends and sincerely wish the Tanzanian people greater successes in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., anti-colonialist struggle and in their endeavour for the building of a new society.

Head of Delegation of DPRK Olympic Committee Issues Statement

In Connection with Withdrawal of Unjust Decision by Sapporo Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee

The Olympic team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which arrived in Sapporo on January 24 to participate in the 11th Winter Olympics and was conducting training in the Hokkaido Korean primary and middle school, entered the Olympic village late that night as the Sapporo Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee revoked its discriminating step in the question of the name of our country.

Earlier, at nine in the evening, head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee Chong Gwang Sun issued a statement concerning this at a news conference held at the Hokkaido Korean primary and middle school.

He said: Our delegation was informed this evening by the Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee that it was decided to use the name of every country participating in the 11th Winter Olympics in English only as registered in the International Olympic Committee.

We consider this is the withdrawal of the discriminating step against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As for the view of the DPRK Olympic Committee concerning the question of the name, we thought it would be good to use the names of all countries in English and Japanese during the forthcoming games.

We think it would be good if the Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee decided from the beginning to name all the participating countries both in English and Japanese. It is regrettable that it decided now to use English only.

But, we decided to agree to this because it is the decision of the Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee and with this the committee revoked the discriminating step against our country.

We decided to move into the Olympic village late tonight proceeding from our consistent stand of respecting the Olympic spirit and hoping that every work of the 11th Winter Olympics will progress smoothly and bring about good results.

Earlier, the Sapporo Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee following the hostile policy of the Sato clique toward our country had taken an unjustified, discriminating decision to name our country in English only and other countries both in English and Japanese.

Our delegation lodged a strong protest against this step and the internal and external public opinion raised the powerful voice of denouncing it, and the committee altered the decision.

South Korean Economy Dependent on U.S. and Japanese Aggressors

(1)

The policy of colonial enslavement pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the disgraceful policy of relying on outside forces by the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters have now led the south Korean economy to an irrepressible catastrophe.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy. This will only result in plunging the already ruined south Korean economy deeper into the abyss of hopeless destruction and in making south Korea more and more dependent on imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, pp. 405-406.)

The south Korean economy is held in bondage to foreign monopoly capital in all respects—funds, materials, techniques, etc. Production, distribution and consumption are all for the interests of the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital.

For instance, south Korea now depends on import for 87.1 per cent of machines and equipment she needs, even according to the official data.

Her dependence on the "introduction of foreign capital" for production facilities has culminated in technical subordination. Consequently, south Korea finds it unavoidable to rely on foreign countries for 80-100 per cent of raw and other materials including feul.

In view of its structure the south Korean economy utterly lacks in the preconditions indispensable for the independent reproduction. It is a crippled economy suffering from extreme colonial one-sidedness and deformity. To satisfy the aggressive demand of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hiites concentrate on building roads and harbours and installing communication facilities all for military use while trying to one-sidedly develop industries for which they can not rely on foreign countries. They, however, pay no heed to development of the sector where the means of production are turned out. Small wonder that traitor Pak Jung Hi has been nicknamed "president for road construction" by the south Korean people.

The machine building industry in south Korea, for example, is backward in technique and its level of production is very low, so that it can hardly make accessories, and it is too fragmentized to go beyond the handicraft industry.

Deformity of her economy can be seen in all its branches.

In 1970 total output of pig iron was only 70,000 tons, far less than that before liberation on August 15, 1945, and it is far from meeting the immediate demand of daily commodity industry, let alone that of industry as a whole.

The colonial lopsidedness and deformity of the south Korean economy manifest themselves in all processes of reproduction.

The dependence of the south Korean economy on the so-called "aid" from the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists has brought grave consequences not only to industrial production but also to agricultural production.

South Korean agriculture is now in a chronic crisis, unable to meet even the demand of the population, to say nothing of that of industry. South Korea, once a granary, has been converted into a region of chronic famine today. In 1971 alone south Korea had to import more than 2,809,000 tons of grains. This year the figure is to reach the level of 3,020,000 tons.

The backwardness of agricultural production and food crisis react upon the development of industry and make it more dependent on the foreign countries.

Industry and agriculture, the two major branches of material production, are very backward, kept in bondage to the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists. They accordingly boss the show at the south Korean market, dumping on there a large stock of equipment, raw materials, other supplies and even consumer goods.

In recent years the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism have tried hard to turn south Korea into a market for goods of foreign monopoly capital under the pretext of "free trade." As a result, the U.S.-and Japan-made goods are flooding into the south Korean market.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have appropriated a fabulous sum of money for military expenditure to step up the militarization and issued paper money excessively. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have incessantly intrigued to set the value of dollar higher and higher in the rate of exchange with the south Korean currency. The results are the latter's steady devaluation and the skyrocketing prices.

Today the value of south Korean currency is no more than one-three hundred seventieth of that of U.S. dollar. This has provoked uncontrolable crisis in south Korea's monetary circulation.

The most striking evidence for the colonial feature of the immediate economic crisis in south Korea is that her economy held in bondage to "foreign capital" is now in the serious crisis of foreign exchange.

Today the south Korean puppet clique are in a dreadful predicament, unable to pay off the principal and interest of the "loan." Even according to the data announced by them, their foreign debt alone amounted to more than 3,500 million dollars as of October 1971.

South Korea has been reduced to debt-slave of foreign monopoly capital, so to speak.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are bogged down in debt and are utterly incapable of paying it back. As a matter of course, they sell off the continental shelves to the U.S. imperialists and leave all the fishing grounds to the Japanese militarists for the latter's disposal, and thus make the south Korean economy more heavily dependent on the foreign countries.

True, the catastrophic crisis of the south Korean economy on all fronts results from its subordination to U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

(2)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"The south Korean people are living in untold misery due to economic bankruptcy on all fronts and cruel exploitation at the hands of the U.S. imperialists, the landlords, and the comprador capitalists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 401.)

The economic crisis which has been aggravated as never before in south Korea brings untold misfortunes and sufferings to the people.

The miserable living condition of the south Korean people is a direct outcome of the 27-year-long military occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of colonial enslavement; it is a direct consequence of the social and class contradictions deeply rooted in the south Korean social system.

The military fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique over the past ten years has impoverished the south Korean people to ever greater extent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Over the past ten years south Korea has travelled not the way to 'independence' but to complete dependence, not the way to 'rehabilitation' and 'modernization' but to total bankruptcy and ruin."

The "economic construction" which the Pak Jung Hiites carry on "through introduction of foreign capital" means sacrificing the national industry while stepping up economic dependence on U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital. At the same time it means increasing foreign debt while imposing all sorts of burdens upon the people.

National industry and agriculture have been completely ruined in south Korea. Naturally, its national income is also the lowest in the world, no more than 100 dollars per head in 1970. Worse still, the exploiters pocket a larger portion of the meagre income. According to the offical data, the workers' share in the national income produced by the south Korean industry dropped from 31 per cent to 24.8 per cent between 1960 and 1970, while the share of the capitalists increased from 68.6 per cent to 75.2 per cent.

In south Korea the comprador capitalists under the wings of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have fattened more and more as the biggest exploiter of the workers.

The amount of capital of comprador capitalists grew more than ten times over the past ten years.

The workers there are harshly exploited in a barbarous, vicious and brigandish way, forced to work with ever greater intensity for 16-18 hours a day under the worst working conditions.

The graphic evidence for the severity of the exploitation is furnished by the fact that the rate of surplus value has increased from the average of 180-250 per cent in 1960 to 300-350 per cent in 1970.

What is worse, frequent labour accidents took a heavy toll of the workers, and the increasing number of them were affected with diseases. In south Korea 200,000-300,000 labour accidents occur every year and more than 60 per cent of the workers suffer from diseases. Their real income decreased by more than 40 per cent as compared with 1960, and the rate of covering the living cost with nominal wages dropped from one third to one fourth in the same period.

The main factor in the decrease of the real wages is the rise in prices and charge hikes caused by the aggravation of vicious inflation. Over the past ten years prices went up more than 40 per cent on the annual average, and last year they jumped up 30-40 per cent again.

The south Korean peasants are the target of plunder by the landlords who serve as the main foothold for U.S. imperialist colonial rule and are the harsh exploiter in the south Korean countryside.

The south Korean people are living in untold misery. This can be seen from the mere fact that 40,000 households gave up farming a year for the past ten years.

The amount of debt for each peasant household averaged 6,973 won in 1960 and has now grown 30,000-40,000 won.

The medium and small enterprises in south Korea are also the victims of the economic crisis in south Korea. From them the puppet "government" collect heavy taxes, which make up a larger part of the taxes it levies on enterprises.

The catastrophic economic crisis in south Korea today further worsens the living conditions of the overwhelming majority of the people except a handful of those belonging to the ruling class, while aggravating still more the national and class contradictions which have already become acutest.

Thus, the economic crisis in south Korea touches off the political crisis to shake the ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a whole.

Today in south Korea the revolutionary advance of workers and peasants against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys has gained momentum, and the progressive youth and students and other broad sections of the people have joined in them.

With the active backing of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have proclaimed the "state of emergency" and gone into tyranny against the people in an attempt to brutally suppress the revolutionary advance of the south Korean people. On the other hand, they are desperately trying to find a way out of the serious crisis they are in.

Only when the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is abolished and the country reunified, will it be possible for the south Korean people to attain the economic independence, free themselves from the chronic crisis and put an end to hunger and poverty.

Kang Hak Sun

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